**Study Guide KEY**

**The Great Depression**

1. **Hoover** was President from **1929 to 1933** and said “Prosperity is just around the corner.”
2. **Hoovervilles** were makeshift homes and “towns” made out of boxes. He did not want Americans to be too dependent on government.
3. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** was President from **1933 to 1945** and said “The only thing we have to **fear is fear** itself.” He also implemented the **New Deal** which helped provide relief during the Great Depression.

3. Define the following:

**FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) -** influences the **banking** system and is STILL around today; had the biggest impact on the banking system

**Buying on margin**- to pay part of a stock’s worth and borrow the rest

4. Most Americans during the Great Depression had a low standard of living.

5. Name 6 ways Americans coped (or dealt) with the Depression.

**Movies books radio soup kitchen Soap operas**

**7.**. Novels and movies were popular during the Great Depression because they offered an **escape** from everyday problems.

8. The New Deal helped ease some of the problems of the Depression but **World War II** is what actually brought the Depression to an end.

9. On October 29, 1929, the **stock market** crashed. This event is known as **Black Tuesday**.

10. **John Steinbeck** wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*, a novel about the Dust Bowl.

11. **Farmers** who lived in the Dust Bowl had to sell their farms, become migrant workers, and accept government aid.

1. The following are probable causes of **The Great Depression**
   1. **Over speculation**
   2. **High tariff**
   3. **Over production of consumer goods**
   4. **Buying on margin**
   5. **Installment buying**
   6. **Inaction of the Federal Reserve**
2. What were the effects of the Great Depression?
3. **High unemployment**
4. **Homelessness**
5. **Business failures**
6. **Bank failures**
7. **hunger**
8. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established to

**To fund critical businesses, such as banks, insurance companies, and railroads. Also gave money to local governments to fund public-works projects.**

1. The Bonus Army Force marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 to demand

**Veterans of WWI marched on Washington D.C demanded their $1000 or bonus for serving in the war.**

1. How did Hoover respond to the Bonus Army?

**Hover and congress refused. To clear them out government forces used aggressive tactics to disperse them from the area.**

17. Which New Deal agencies or programs still exist today?

**Social Security Adminstration**

1. Who won the election in 1932? **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
2. The **New Deal**  is associated with the idea that Government should take responsibility for helping those in need.
3. This was the set of programs which the new President passed into law in order to help the poor and re-energize the economy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. This federal program produced electric power and wired up rural places in the United States of America. By bringing electricity to rural areas of the country, they provided new markets for the sellers of electrical appliances- **REA, Rural Electrification Administration**
5. Which federal program established the 40 hour work week and abolished child labor?
6. This First Lady of the United States the “eyes and ears” for her husband and important advocate for African-American women’s rights in the United States

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

1. What is the historical significance of the New Deal?
2. **Increase the role of the federal government in the economic affairs**
3. **Public works program**
4. **Government programs for the disadvantage**
5. **Government regulation of business practices**
6. This New Deal program actually paid farmers not to grow certain crops; it helped farmers make more money **AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Adminstration**